



**MUNICIPALITY OF CORNWALLIS.**

BRANDON, Dec. 2, 1885.

The Council met in the Council chamber, Brandon, at 10 o'clock, a.m.  
Present the Rev'd in the chair.  
Coun. Elder, J. Baker, McElvie, Stewart,  
McKay, R. Baker.  
The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

S. Hobbs, re Chater S. D.—Filed.  
Jas. Gray, re special school tax.—Laid over to motions.  
Henderson & Henderson. Legal opinion re taxes on lands reverting to syndicate.—Filed.

## ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Sun Printing Co., tax notices, ....	\$6.25
D. McElvie, approaches to bridge across Little Souris, between 23 and 30, tp. 2, r. 19, ....	16.00
K. Rowan, tamara for cover, ....	10.00
Jas. Baker, postage, ....	15.00
D. A. Mitchell, name, ....	2.50
RESOLUTIONS.	

McElvie—Baker.—That the Secy-Treas. be instructed to write to Mr. Gray, asking him to send his tax receipts, and the Council will look into his matter and do what is right. Carried.

Stewart—McKenzie.—That the Secy-Treas. be instructed to write to Mr. Doran, asking him to furnish the Council with a statement as required under clause 97 of the Ag. Stat. and Health Act.—Carried.

McKay—R. Baker.—That Mr. Noble be remitted the sum of \$11.50 of this year's taxes, being over charged for the year 1882. Carried.

McElvie—McKay.—That the petition of D. E. Noland others be left over for further consideration at next meeting. Carried.

## BY-LAWS.

The following by-law was read a first, second and third times and passed:

By-law No. 47. A by-law to provide for the election of reeve and councillors, for the Municipality of Cornwallis for the year 1886.

The Council then adjourned until Monday, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

G. H. EALE, Clerk.

**HON. MR. NORQUAY EXPECTS TO SEE THE NORTHWEST CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPLETED.**

Hon. Mr. Norquay returned last evening from the east. During his absence he visited New York, Washington and other American cities. A Manitoban reporter had some conversation on behalf of the Government in connection with the provincial difficulties for the Manitoba Southwestern and Manitoba Northwestern railway companies. Mr. Norquay went to New York in the interests of the Northwest Central railway. Mr. Beatty, the president of the company, had been negotiating for some time with a New York capitalist, with a view of getting the work started as soon as possible, and he was very anxious to have Mr. Norquay meet this capitalist and explain to him the nature of the country through which the road is to pass in addition to the character of the land grant to be given by the Government to aid the road; also his opinion as to the probable cost of the construction. Mr. Norquay met the capitalist, who states that he has command of all the capital necessary to build the road and will use it for that purpose if negotiations can be brought to a satisfactory issue. What he desires is that the land grant be located, or at least the locality where it will be, indicated by sections or townships. He also wants an assurance that the line on the road created by the old Souris and Rocky Mountain Co., grading 50 miles, should be removed by the present company. Mr. Norquay says the company proposes to compromise with their creditors, if possible, by inducing them to consent to their claim being a second lien, so that the contractors who built the first 50 miles under the new organization would have the first lien, and after that the men on the present 50 miles graded should come in. The New York capitalist will agree to that arrangement. Mr. Norquay was led by the president to understand that negotiations had already taken place with a view to a settlement on this basis. Mr. Norquay thinks the capitalist is not only willing, but anxious to build the road, if this arrangement can be made.

**ANOTHER LIE OF HUGE SIZE.**

LARAMIE, Wyo., Dec. 10.—A French Canadian named Jacques Braun, serving in the capacity of porter in a prominent business house in this city, makes a startling statement to the effect that Louis Riel, late leader in the rebellion in the Northwest Territory, was a son of Sir John Macdonald, premier of Canada. Braun claims to have held a commission captain under the rebel leader and to have been very intimate with him. He says Riel divulged the secret of his parentage to him, exhibiting indisputable evidence in proof of his statement, that Riel asserted that Sir John gave him warning to escape arrest on the occasion of his first treasonable acts years ago, and furnished him with funds during his subsequent residence in Manitoba.

He says he made his escape just previous to the capture of Riel, since which time he has been drifting south. He has been here about three weeks, and points to the dilatory policy of the Canadian Government regarding the execution of Riel and the abrupt departure of Sir John immediately afterward as circumstantial evidence in support of his tale.

**A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 10.—Captain Sterling, of the Schooner Mercury, from Ludington, tells a thrilling story of the marvelous escape of a seaman named Andrew Anderson, who was carried off the deck by a tremendous sea in mid lake during the fearful gale of Friday night.

The schooner was laboring heavily at the time, and it was impossible to round to or make any other effort to rescue the unfortunate man. His companions had given him up for lost, when suddenly Capt. Sterling

was thunderstruck to see the man holding on to a fender, and endeavoring to climb over the stern.

He was quickly pulled on board. He says the sea which washed him overboard carried him about 50 feet from the vessel and in the direction which she was sailing.

At the moment another wave swept over him, and as he came to the surface his head struck the side of the schooner; he retained his presence of mind and began reaching for the fenders, which he knew were hanging over the side. Fortunately, he succeeded in grasping the last one on the port side and was helped on board, more dead than alive.

**ARSENIC IN THE SOUP.****Mysterious Case of Poisoning at the Metropolitan Club in Montreal.**

From the Star: The absorbing theme of conversation in club and other "fashionable" circles in the city is the narrow escape from a sudden and agonizing death that eight well-known gentlemen experienced on Tuesday evening while dining at the Metropolitan Club. The sensational termination of a meal which the frequenters of this popular up-town resort so greatly relish, the alarming consequences that followed and the various details of the affair, will not be forgotten until the perpetrators of the alleged outrage are brought to justice. Shortly after six o'clock Tuesday evening, dinner was announced to the groups of gentlemen that occupied the various apartments. Eight or ten members were soon seated at several tables. The first course on the bill of fare was game soup, which was soon served. Ten minutes after the potage had been partaken of, and just as the noiseless waiters were about to bring on the next course, one of the diners became pale, and to the horror of the other guests was taken with a

## VIOLENT FIT OF NAUSEA.

Within a moment or two, every gentleman who had tasted the soup was similarly prostrated. The sufferers experienced a general feeling of prostration and were taken with dull pains in the region of the stomach. While the excitement was at its height and when the poisoned guests were endeavoring to ease themselves, two servants in the kitchen evinced the same symptoms. Emergency was administered without a moment's delay, and gradually the patients recovered sufficiently to permit of removal to their respective residences. Messrs. John Atkin, W. Price and J. W. Cotton, on reaching their apartments in Joyce's Chambers, sent for Dr. Craik, who, on reaching the scene, promptly gave another emetic. The doctor, from his hurried explanation of the affair given him, was under the impression, it is alleged, that the poisoning had possibly resulted from a putrid condition of the game. The other gentlemen who experienced narrow escapes were, Messrs. Ewan McLean, Braithwaite, of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. Benfield, Geo. Ahern, Mr. McLean and three servants. Two or three of the above were unable to attend to their business duties the next day, while the majority are not themselves yet.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CLUB, in view of the recent narrow escape, and on account of the high reputation the cuisinier of the Metropolitan has always enjoyed, is at present making a thorough investigation in order to ascertain the authors of the supposed outrage. The soup furnished Tuesday evening has been subjected to an analysis by Dr. J. Baker Edwards, public analyst. The examination revealed the fact that the soup contained a quantity of arsenic sufficient to have poisoned every member of the club. The discovery has created great excitement, and not a single gentleman can account for the presence of the deadly poison in the soup.

**VANDERBILT'S DEATH.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—William H. Vanderbilt dropped dead at the Grand Central depot at 2:10 yesterday afternoon. The cause of death was paralysis of the brain. Vanderbilt's death is not expected to have any depressing effect upon stocks or securities, as there can be no doubt of the solvency of his estate, and he leaves one son, Wm. K., who is an experienced business man, and is probably capable of shouldering his father's burdens. It was rumored last week that Vanderbilt had disposed of his speculative holdings and retired from the market, in proof of which reference was made to the large increase shown in the deposits of several banks with which Mr. Vanderbilt is a depositor. If this rumor proves well founded, the speculative markets will receive very little impression. Still, Vanderbilt was constitutionally a bull, and has frequently sustained the markets in the face of depression, and his demise may be felt as removing at least a moral prop from prices.

## NO EFFECT ON THE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The death of Vanderbilt has no appreciable effect upon the course of values in the speculative grain trade here. May wheat ended closed at 94½ last evening, and off 24 November 94½, each sold up to 43½ and Nov. 43, or the same as last night's closing. Other markets show no change.

**ROW AT A HANGING.**

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—James Early was hanged yesterday at Williamsburg, Ky., in the presence of 1,000 people. He was resigning his fate, and said he believed the Lord would forgive him for killing Leander Lawson. He ascended the scaffold without a tremor.

Some of the crew were very drunk and laughed and joked, and a great many of them tried to climb the scaffold. The guards pushed them back, and then threats to tear the scaffold down were made.

A row was started and two shots fired. The second shot struck Alia Sharp, colored, in the head, making a bad scalp wound. The women screamed, and for a time there was great excitement, but very soon perfect order was restored.

Early was asked if he had anything to say, and he replied "No, I am ready whenever you are." He died in twenty minutes from strangulation. The crime for which Early was hung was committed some months ago, when he entered a school taught by Leander Lawson and created a disturbance.

Early was drunk and was put out. He returned and shot and killed Lawson.

**Xmas and the Holidays**

:0:

**THE MAIL BOOKSTORE****POST OFFICE BUILDING,**

Is to the front with the chiecest lot of goods, for the oavys to be met with in the country, and at the lowest prices

:0:

**In Fancy Goods,**

We have a full assortment of Photo and Autograph Albums, Purses (Ladies' and Gents.), Ladies Satchels in leather and plush,

Vases, Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Toilet Cases (ladies' and Gents') Bracelets, Shirt Studs. Cuff Buttons, Rings—in gold and silver, and in fact everything that eye can wish for or thought suggest.

**TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.**

In this line we have everything to please the little ones. Sleighs, Whips, Tin goods in endless variety, Games, Blocks, Dolls, China Sets, Surprise Boxes, Shell Goods, China and Wooden Animals and Structures and everything else the little folks can ask for.

**In the Stationery Department,**

Everything is complete. School and Office Stationery and supplies of every description: Books for presents, in cloth and morocco,

Prize books for schools, Bibles and church books for every denomination. In paper covers we have everything in the favorite authors—Dicken's, Scott, Cooper, The Dutches, Bessant, Block, Braddon, Carlyle, Bertha M. Clay, Wilkie Collins.

Gabriau, E. P. Roe, Irving, Lytton, Ouida, Thackery and others: over 1,000 different books to choose from. The greatest assortment to be found in any store in the country.

Recitations, Readings, Plays, &c.: Music Books and Musical Instruments such as Accordions, Violins, Concertinas, &c. Xmas and New Year's cards in abundance, and of every design.

A large assortment of

**WALL PAPERS !**

Yet to choose from. These goods will be sold wholesale and Retail and at the lowest prices to cash prices.

Remember we have nearly everything the public may ask for, nor there is no chance for disappointment when you call.

Get your Xmas Goods while the assortment is complete. They will be sold now as low as any time in the season, and by calling early, you will have a better assortment to select from.

## BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

### FACE POWDER AND ROUGE.

How the Ladies Enhance Their Natural Charms—Preparing for the Opera or Ball—A Belle's Toilet Set—Dudes Using Bandoline and Powders.

"There is scarcely one woman in a hundred," said a well-known druggist to the reporter's inquiry, "but uses face powder. Some use it only on rare occasions, and very little of it; others are dressed up every day as regularly as we are dressed. It would be very hard to find a woman who has never applied the beautifying dust to her face."

Of course young women use more of the older set.

We have customers for face powder enough to be grandmothers, and at all uncommon to see on the streets powdered women who at once seem to be about thirty years old, coming nearer, the wrinkles in thirtysome years, are plainly seen. Most of our business in this country is done with the middle-aged.

The young generally do not anything to improve the complexion. But when a woman gets to be of age, if she has not good care of her, her charms are faded, and powder and other cosmetics for enhancing their beauty are used.

Is there many kinds of powder in using the ladies?"

"Indeed, I would say. Generally does not care for any powder except talcum. A druggist can sell just about anything.

Some, of course, buy various kinds of powders and lotions, etc. The manufacture of face powder is a large business now, and have become quite popular to be profitable.

As to how they sell these goods, the large drug stores are in the lead, and the trade of the smaller ones is not so good.

All this is a joke to the Japanese," says Mr. Leonard Wyckoff, of the Hyattville, New York, who lived in Japan for some time, "during all that time never saw any one angry. I hardly believe that they could lose their temper if they should try."

Are face powders made of? They are made of components from the earth, mainly Magnesia, and leading the principal. Some are almost entirely composed of magnesia, and are of the cheaper kind, a number of women, instead of using powder, use plain drop or pointed cakes of magnesia, which are much cheaper than the standard powders.

They regard powders as injurious to the skin.

Many powders are chemically pure, and contain no ingredients that are injurious, while others contain lead, which is harmful. Now if a lady comes over here and asks me if I know which is not injurious I give her powder with very little or no lead. But all powders are injurious whether they be chemically pure or not. They close up the pores of the skin, and the natural functions are checked. After a woman has used powder for any length of time, her face becomes hard and the skin scaly. Then glycerine must be applied night to soften the skin and open pores. Thus the skin, which has its pores just the same as any other part of the body, is made to do trouble, and finally becomes sore and inflamed. This is seen in lots of such cases, and of large quantities of face powder.

Women use much else besides face powder for the adornment of their faces. Do they not?

I should say so. You'd be surprised to see all the articles many a woman gets herself up for a special ball or the opera for instance.

She often starts the night before the preparations. She has the habit of using powder and rouge, and then before, becomes pale. The last thing to do is to get something to soften the face. Finally a woman uses glycerine and gauze, have a bath, and then they wear next morning.

In which the cream or ointment is rubbed, as the face is soft and smooth. As the evening approaches, the face is used to put on the powder, as you suppose, she gets such things. She uses rouge, of course, of the ball she looks perfectly fair but false.

She uses anything else besides powder and rouge.

We have a large sale for waxes, vaseline, toilet water, for the scalp, bandoline, camphor, eyebrow pencils and a dark for the eye-brow and lashes, not to speak of the quantity of cologne that is sold. Many ladies keep all articles in stock. Then the list of articles includes, of course, a tooth brush, a set of manicure implements, a Turkish towel, a flesh soap, paste, a hand glass and things too numerous to mention.

Of course the ladies are often the most profitable class of trade we can have.

and the ladies ashamed to come to our store for these articles, especially the powder and rouge?

Most of them are not. They have used it and think it no disgrace or loss of business if they use powder or rouge. But some of them, when they understand that they want the article for some friend. They never use anything. Oh, no! And yet you can see the powder on the face and rouge on the lips while they are trying to give you this taffy. Many a messenger boy for all such articles, and thus keep the fact that they use powder somewhat secret.

Or exchange for other property. It is the north side of 30th St. in 11th Avenue. There are 25 acres of cultivation, twenty acres summer-fallowed, 15 acres fall ploughed for the spring. There are a log house 16 x 21, with frame woodshed attached, a frame granary and driving house, log stable, outbuildings on the farm, well house 20 x 25 feet, with pump, and a house 20 x 25 feet, with door. The property is but 1 mile from Brandon and 8 miles from Alexander, a station on the P.R.R. It is a very desirable property in every way. Apply for further particulars to E. Pettit, or A. Edwards, livery keeper, Brandon.

difference between a powdered face and one without powder."

"Do men ever use face powder?"

"Men? No, certainly not. But I have sold both powder and rouge to two or three young dudes. And they weren't a bit ashamed of buying them, and acknowledged that they used them regularly. Some dudes also use bandoline for their hair in front, just as ladies do. Bangs seem to be going out of fashion with the ladies. I don't wonder at it. Since the dude has caught on to it style.—Albany Argus."

### OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The Spanish-American belle has her photograph taken every time she gets a new dress, at least so says a Buenos Ayres correspondent.—Chicago Journal.

The New York Herald predicts that the day is not ten years away when the last of the telephones will have to go. Business men in the East are throwing them out.

Among the Indian tribes one in four die of consumption, a larger portion than among the white or colored races. Consumption is more prevalent among the Irish than any other race.

If, according to a New York coin collector, a complete collection of American cents is cheap at five hundred dollars, how much would a good collection of common sense be worth?

Agriculture is a dangerous business in California. Recently a squash vine loose from a vine, rolled down and smashed in a side of a barn, and killed a horse.—Chicago Times.

A Worcester County woman, whose husband is a dentist, engaged a man to saw wood for her, and when the job was done told him she hadn't got any money, but the Doctor would pull a tooth for him for nothing some time.

It is a joke to the Japanese," says Mr. Leonard Wyckoff, of the Hyattville, New York, who lived in Japan for some time, "during all that time never saw any one angry. I hardly believe that they could lose their temper if they should try."

All life is a joke to the Japanese," says Mr. Leonard Wyckoff, of the Hyattville, New York, who lived in Japan for some time, "during all that time never saw any one angry. I hardly believe that they could lose their temper if they should try."

An electrician asserts that in bodies in which life is not extinct the temperature rises upon the application of an electric current, but never in the case of actual death. This fact supplies a test or use in cases where life is suspected to remain in persons apparently dead.—Chicago Herald.

Many thousands of tons of cotton seed, once considered valueless, are now sold from ten to twelve dollars per ton. In seven months ending last August, \$1,828,771 worth of cottonseed oil was exported to Europe from the Southern States, or about twice as much as during the same period of last year.—N. Y. Post.

Some one has come forward with a new arm of defense in the shape of a steel shield, which can be attached by a sort of sleeve at the extremity of a bayonet. Each soldier, instead of having to run up a "cover" at every place where he may be halted under the fire of the enemy carries his cover along with him ready for use at any moment.—St. L. Tribune.

The monument at South Coventry, Conn., erected to the memory of Captain Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the Revolution, by Coventry citizens in 1838, being taken down and rebuilt at the State's expense, the action of the State having pushed out of position some fine Quincy granite blocks of the structure, and also somewhat soiled its surface.—Hartford Courant.

An oil coffee machine has been patented in London. A lamp beneath

warms the oil, and the coffee is heated in a tank.

The Peitentes of New Mexico, ruled by Judge Johnson, a fresh wavy hair, the size of a number twenty thousand. A statue of the Virgin was recently placed in the cathedral church, and during the month of December, 1870, processions with candles, who pass through the city, and soled shoes. Through this month the Peitentes march with their banners, and crawl along on bare feet, caling piteously to the Virgin for forgiveness of their sins. As they were not silent, they scourge themselves with great bunches of catkins, and gather on a thong, and slash themselves with knives. The natural result of these horrible exercises is a now and then many maimed and disfigured creatures, who die out a slow death for the remainder of their days.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall Michigan, sent their celebrated Electro-Van to trial and did a most amazing and well-advised nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete recovery to all who have had a manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred in this trial is allowed. Write them at

307 Main Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Or exchange for other property. It is the north side of 30th St. in 11th Avenue. There are 25

acres of cultivation, twenty acres summer-fallowed,

15 acres fall ploughed for the spring. There are

a log house 16 x 21, with frame woodshed attached,

a frame granary and driving house, log stable,

outbuildings on the farm, well house 20 x 25

feet, with pump, and a house 20 x 25 feet,

with door. The property is but 1

mile from Brandon and 8 miles from Alexander,

a station on the P.R.R. It is a very desirable property in every way. Apply for further particulars to

E. Pettit, or A. Edwards, livery keeper, Brandon.

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# THE BRADON WEEKLY MAIL.

**Brandon Weekly Mail,**

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1885.

## THE JUSTICE OF THE CONTENTION.

The efforts of the Grit press and the Grit party in general, to create strength for themselves out of the strife in Quebec, over the execution of Riel is but a true characteristic of the party, zeal from its first inception. Unable to secure a standing in the country upon any policy of its own, or through the ability of its leaders, it is forced to resort to means the outgrowth of desperation, that are most execrable in the minds of all disinterested parties, who have the least regard for fair play. It is but necessary to look at the arguments of the movers in the excitement in Quebec, to show in their proper light the unworthy influences that are directing the inspirations of the party of purity. In the country. We have before us the utterances of several of the French leaders and French publications, and they furnish the facts for the reason of our criticism. One orator says, for instance, "what drives me mad is the thought that one of our race has been taken." Another prominent man a journalist, says "the principal question is not whether Riel was guilty or not, whether he was insane or not, the hanging of one of the French race is the real cause of the offence with which the Executive Authority is charged. Another paper, the organ of the church party says "When will the day of retribution come? The time for words has passed." Another print declares the murderer was resorted to, to satisfy the thirst of the Orangemen for vengeance." And still another print declares the plea of insanity was put forward because there was no other available, admitting the executed was the guilty party he was declared to be by the court, and popular sentiment. But even thus plea is disposed of by the action of the church authorities in administering the sacrament to the offender before execution, the regulations of the church being against such service with any but a fully responsible party. No attempt was made by a single one of the disaffected elements in Quebec to prove that Riel was not guilty of the offences with which he was charged; no effort is made to show that he did not receive a fair trial—admissions are made that if he was of other nationality his punishment was richly deserved—but a declaration is put forward that because he was of French extraction, the whole French elements of the country should rise in rebellion as a vindication of national honor, and it is a most lamentable fact that a section of the English element of the country—the Grit party—should aid the ferment with its countenance and support. The question for the honest reader is to consider would the Grit party in office, under similar circumstances, have met the wishes of the French and saved Riel's neck simply because he was a Frenchman? Its actions, in encouraging discontent, say it would, no matter what may be its winking aside to the rest of the population of the country.

We are aware the Grit party is harping on the contention that grievances of the Metis led to the rebellion, but when Riel offered to sell out his leadership and return to the states, for the payment of \$35,000 by the Dominion Government, money was his incentive for action and not the cause of the half-breeds.

This question has two well defined sides to it, and an honest party would consider each on its respective merits. The alleged grievances of the half-breeds constitute one side of the question, and are in no way connected with the cause of the excitement in Quebec, and any honorable journalist would make no effort to confound the one with the other. The half-breeds may or may not have had grievances, and the government may or may not be blamable for not having considered the question months before the breaking out of the rebellion, but that is no ground for encouraging a people to rise in political or other rebellion because one of their number has been executed for a sufficient offence, of which they admit he was clearly proven to have been guilty.

There is no one, not even the most abject Grit that will admit a government can be sustained in Canada if the sentiments of its people arising out of national partisanship are to be considered in preference to our own common Dominion welfare, and the mistake of the day is in efforts to cater to them. This country has got to be governed by principles that recognize neither national nor religious prejudices—by laws that administer common and non-discriminating justice to all its subjects, and the sooner the fact is recognized by all sections and creeds, the better it will be for our future and general welfare. What bothers us most is how the Grit party can account for its present new found sympathy for Riel, after exciting a second rebellion, when Mr. Blake considered him deserving of death after the first rebellion in 1871, and offered \$5,000 for his head dead or living. The facts place the Grit party in an

unenviable position, view it from whatever point of the compass may be most convenient.

If Mr. Leacock, M. P. P., speaks for the Local Government a huge fraud will be perpetrated upon Brandon section of the country should the Judicial Boards be abolished. When the Court House and goal were talked of for this district, it was the government that suggested the scheme finally decided on, and in good faith, believing the rest of the district, as at present constituted, would contribute its share towards the maintenance of the institution, Brandon assumed the debenture liability. Mr. Leacock now, however, in feeling the way for Mr. Hamilton in Shoal Lake, suggests the desirability of forming a new Judicial Centre at Birtle, with Goal, Court House, Assize Court, and all the paraphernalia, a separation implies. A letter from Mr. Leacock to this effect appears in the Birtle paper, in the same issue that contains the announcement that Mr. Hamilton is to be a candidate in Shoal Lake, we naturally take it the letter was written with the government's consent. If as it is alleged, the distance from Birtle to Brandon is too great for the tract to be limited to one Judicial Centre, it is the more fully confirms the ground we have always always taken, that Permanent buildings with expensive machinery were forced on the country too early an age in its history. The country never should have been sunk in liabilities for permanent institutions until the localities that should naturally support them were sufficiently wealthy and populous to do so. As this \$90,000 debenture debt was forced on Brandon, by the solicitude of the government, Brandon and its surroundings should see they are relieved of it by the government, in case of a diminution of the supporting territory. Mr. Leacock suggests the purchase of the Birtle school building for a court house, in order to relieve Birtle of some of its debt. In the same way he suggests other alterations of a local advantage to the Birtle section, that would offer an equal disadvantage to the rest of the Judicial District. Think, reader, of an assize court at Birtle, when as a rule Brandon embracing the whole Judicial District rarely has five cases at a sitting. Why a court at Birtle would scarcely have a case once a year, but no matter its creation would make rates for Mr. Hamilton to the disadvantage of the rest of the district. As we have already suggested the people of Brandon section will have to keep their eyes well on the checker board until this game is finally closed.

If straws show which way the wind blows, it is a clear case to us that Manitoba is not going to have a re-distribution of seats, or at least a proper one before the next elections. Already the Hon. Mr. Hamilton finding Winnipeg air too hot for him, has sought refuge in Shoal Lake county. Mr. Leacock having decided to make room for him, and from appearances, he is noticing the support of the county as it stands at present. If there is to be no alteration of Shoal Lake, it is a clear case there will be but little alteration if any in the boundaries of the rest of the County. All we have to say to this is, it is simply an outrage upon the rights of Western Manitoba.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Driven to desperation in their efforts to seize the reins of government at Ottawa, Grit stop at nothing. The light of their souls went out in the dying embers of the MacKenzie Government in September, 1878, and from that day to this there has been weeping and wailing, and gnashing of teeth.

In one breath they call Riel a 'rebel,' in another, they applaud him.

They sympathize with the hanged Indian murderers, and they appeal for clemency to those Indians who have been sentenced to gaol. But they cannot find language too foul or too brutal to speak of Sir John and his colleagues?

If these men would rather applaud murderers and sympathize with and excuse rebels than such as uphold the dignity and integrity of the law, at them do so! But we mistake much if the sober, common sense of the people of Canada can be moved by such appeals.

Can a supporter of the British Constitution applaud Riel? Can a friend to Confederation applaud the present movement in Quebec?

But what care the Globe or Free Press for the maintenance of British connection in the upholding and welding together of a confederation, so long as the Grits can return to power.

In the fifties the Globe can raise the "no-popey" cry, and hurl foul anathemas at Rome! In the eighties it can get off its Protestant high horse, and throw itself at the feet of the Hierarch at Quebec!

In the seventies Mr. Blake can offer five thousand dollars reward for the capture of Riel alive!

## VITAL QUESTIONS.

### CHAPTER I.

Ask any of all the most eminent physicians: "What is the best and only remedy that is relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, etc., etc., and you will be told, 'that the best remedy or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases or ailments peculiar to women'."

Ask the same physicians: "What is the simple and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:

"Mandrake or Dandelion!!!" Hence, when these remedies are combined with others, they are invaluable.

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is:

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

### CHAPTER II.

#### "Patients"

"Alas! dead or nearly dying!" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, their complaints, were cured, and the patients have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!

From agony of mind, nervousness, wakefulness and other disease peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape by excreting pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from biliousness.

Erysipelas.

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion and in fact almost all diseases frail!

Nature is heir to:

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

None genuine without a bunch of hops on the white label, sham all the while, ours stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

In the eighties Mr. Blake rub shoulders with those who sympathize with Riel when dead!

Could political morality run to lower depths?

Let us draw the veil.

## MUNICIPALITY OF OAK-LAN-D.

### LAW & ORDER

Council met 5th Dec., Present—The Reeve, and Councillors, Brander, Lockhart, Robertson, Graham and Stewart.

A petition from P. McMurchie and five others, asking to have more sections added to the Minnewawa School District. Referred back.

Communications from the Secy-Treas. of the following school districts:

Chester, Paisley, Strathcon, Souris City and Daldon asking for a portion of their municipal grant. Laid over.

From Secy-Treas. of Minnewawa School District, notifying council that trustees were unable to have school open for any space of time this year.

From Frank Burnett, of Millford, requesting that the taxes on south #367-17 amount \$72.56, be cancelled.

From J. B. Somerset, Supt. of Education, stating that Riverbank School District was re-adjusted and includes the following lands: Sections, 6 and 7 in tp. 7, r. 18, sections, 8, 9, n. 1/4, 9, whole of 1-2-3-11, 11-12, n. 1/4 & d. s. 1/4 of 4, tp. 7, r. 19; sections, n. 1/4, 1/2 and se 1/4 of 22, whole of 13-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-31-32-33-34-35 and 36, in tp. 6, r. 19.

From Chas. C. Hearn, enclosing cheque for \$52.60 for taxes agains n. 1/4 sec. 20-9-19 for the year 1884-5, and stating that as the arrears accumulated against the land before it came into his possession, he declined paying them. Accepted.

From Main office account, \$2.00

R. D. Richardson, ..... 15.55

From Wm. White and two others for building approach on north side of

Spring Creek bridge ..... 42.00

Clerk for postage ..... 27.32

That White and others be paid for Spring Creek approach, in full ..... 31.50

Lockhart—Lockhart—that in consequence of Councillor Graham being unable to complete the road repairs in his ward, the council take back the balance of cash, namely \$9.85. Carried.

By-law No. 34, authorizing the cancellation of arrears of taxes registered against even numbered sections which have been cancelled by the government; and By law No. 35, fixing remuneration for Councillor's for 1886, were read and passed.

Graham—Stewart—That in consideration of the low rate struck for municipal purposes for the current year, it is necessary that ratepayers should pay in full—and at once.

It is therefore resolved, that after allowing 10 per cent rebate on taxes for the current year to 1st Jan 1886, the Treasurer be instructed to force collection of all taxes then remaining unpaid. Said collection to be made by giving ten days' notice by registered letter. If not then paid he to enforce payment by distress or sale of land, carried.

Lockhart—Robertson—That the Clerk be instructed to write Dr. Husband, to the effect that arrears of taxes on #368-17, have been cancelled. His name having been put on roll at court of revision held in June, he will therefore be liable for taxes of 1885. Carried.

Stewart—Brander—That Messrs. Hector and Clark the delegates to Winnipeg on Railway business, be paid \$20 each towards their expenses. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet 26th Dec. at same place.

Drunklessness, or the Liquor Habit, can be cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It has begun its cup of woes or tea without the knowledge or consent of the drinker. Effectively and permanently cures the most inveterate drunkard or an alcoholic wrecker. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee with entire knowledge, and to day are living in the enjoyment of health and happiness. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 18 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

## Wanted

A good general servant. Apply to Mr. F. H. Bassett, corner Pacific Ave. and 4th street.



**Geo. Craig & Co.**

**EVERY DAY!**

Since we opened up  
business in this  
city it has  
Shown an Increase.

**Large Stock !**

at prices away, away  
down bring and  
retain our host  
of bargain hunters.

**Geo. Craig & Co.**

**The ONEPRICE CASH HOUSE**

# A Merry Christmas to All !

FROM

# CHEAPSIDE !

And a cordial invitation to call and see the special Lines and Bargains we have for the Present Season.

## IN THE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

We have just to hand repeat orders in Dress Goods, Velvets and Plushes, Grey Flannels, Woolen Yarns, Wool Scarfs in Cardinal Grenate, Sky white and black, Mantle cloths in Jersey Cloth, Sealette, Beaver and Nap Clothes, with Nev Fur Trimmings and Ornaments to match. A large line of Fancy Goods and Novelties such as Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Ties, Lace Collars, Wool Cuffs, Mitts and Gloves, Gold and Silver Tinsil, Gold Braids &c. **WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS AT BARGAINS. WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS AND COMFORTERS AT BARGAINS.** Ladies Wool Underwear, Corsets &c. In fact for the greatest variety and best values go to CHEAPSIDE.

## IN THE FUR GOODS DEPARTMENT

We have still a large range of Ladies' Astrachan Mantles—first class goods—ranging in price from \$22 up. A second lot of Men's Coon Coats just to hand, also Buffalo and Dog Coats. Fur Caps in Seal, Persian, and Russian Lamb, Astrachan, Coney, Beaver &c. 25 Goat Robes at Bargains. In this line our goods are all this seasons and are sold without trouble on their merits.

## In Ready-made Clothing & Gents' Furnishings

We have just BOUGHT A BIG JOB LINE OF 100 MEN'S & BOY'S SUITS and 60 OVERCOATS, which we offer to the public at just about regular manufacturer's prices. Everyone should see them,—there is money in it. A Repeat order of 50 dozen Scarlet and Grey underwear, just to hand, which we have bought at a price that we can sell at One Twenty-five per Suit. Our stock of Gloves and Mits, Ties, Braces, Wool Socks, Fine Underwear, Top Shirts, in wool and drep, is second to none in the city.

## Boot & Shoe Department

We have just received a second lot of 15 cases Ovrshoes, which we offer at less than list prices. Full lines of ladies' Gents' Boy's Girls's Children's shoes of every kink always on hand. We have in stock 500 pairs Moccasins from infants up to the largest size, so that you can come to us and feel that you can get what you want.

## OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is well filled with fresh goods for the Christmas trade and our prices will be found right in every case.

### We Have Already Taken the Lead !

And it is our intention if square dealing, careful buying for cash and small profits will do so, then there is no doubt we will. Again we ask you to come and see our goods and be convinced.

**Atkinson & Nation,**

Cheapside Block, Cor. Rosser Av. & 8th St.

# THE BRADON WEEKLY MAIL.

## HOW NECKTIES ARE MADE.

A Growing Interest of Considerable Importance—The Materials Used.

"There are special grades and designs of silks and satins made exclusively for the necktie trade," said a manufacturer to a reporter. "These materials are made from patterns designed by men who do nothing but study up new things in neckties. There are from fifty to seventy-five factories in this country and ten or twelve first-class makers. The latter usually secure exclusive right to use certain styles of goods from the makers by buying either the entire stock offered to the American market or a large portion of it. But the success of making up the goods is just like a lottery ticket. Perhaps one year I may hit on some design and it will become so popular that all other makers will be forced to adopt it, but the next year some one in Boston or Philadelphia may make a hit and I will have to follow him. There's never any telling how a necktie is going to take with the public until it's on the market. There its success depends on who adopts it first. If he happens to be a howling swell and on the right side of popular favor that particular kind of necktie will sell well."

"Are the styles of making up neckties originated abroad?"

"Not now. They were until less than three years ago, but now our styles are superior to the European and they are coming over here for patterns. However, there is a tendency for English fashions for the fall."

"Are men or women employed in making neckties?"

"Women. There are more than two girls thus employed in this city alone. They work by the piece and receive more or less money according to their expenseness. A good finisher can make eight dollars or nine dollars a week. She takes a necktie after it is cut together and finishes each detail correctly so that it's ready to buy. These different colors of the same design and style are boxed together to give the dealer an assortment in the size maker. The finisher must see that all of this one kind are exactly alike in color of flours and make-up. We have one girl who does nothing but turn the ends of neckties, and she makes fifteen dollars a week. She turns twenty-five or thirty dozen bands a day."

"The cheap wear now flooding the market is composed of old styles made of poor goods. As a rule, men show no discrimination in purchasing neckties. They look into a window, see a tie to their fancy and then rush in to buy it, never stopping to ask the price. This is they are just as likely to buy one of the cheap kind, that will not last a week, as a good one"—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

**THE LONDON MINT.**

The Number of Coins Struck During the Past Year.  
The recently issued report of the Deputy-master of the Mint, giving an account of the operations of that Department for the year 1883, is a more than usually interesting document, from it we learn that the amount of gold coined during the year exceeded by more than a million the amount coined in 1883, while the silver coinage was but little in excess of the same. The coinage of bronze, however, was larger than in any year since 1875.

The total weight of metal melted down during the twelve months was 170 tons, made up as follows: a certain proportion of alloy being of course included; gold, or troy silver, 118 tons; and bronze, 205 tons. The total number of coins struck out of this metal was 255,382, giving an average of more than 1,200,000 pieces per week throughout the year. Out of these, however, 252,088 pieces did not come within the limits of the standard legal weight, so that the number of pieces available for issue was reduced to 56,365,391, the value of these good pieces being real or nominal £3,151,266 10s. 1d. Of this amount, £3,070,242 10s. 5d. (41,000,000 pieces) consisted of imperial coinage, the remaining £87,673 19s. 8d. (15,000,000 pieces) being colonial coinage for Canada, Jamaica, Hong Kong, etc. All this coinage, both imperial and colonial, has been melted at the mint, its impeded coining power rendering it unnecessary that any portion of the work of coining should be entrusted to private firms.

The greatest number of coins struck of any denomination was about 11,700,000, consisting as will readily be supposed, of pence. Half-pence came next in point of numbers, nearly 7,000,000 of them being struck. The next number of half-things struck was over 5,700,000, a seemingly large number, considering the present small general circulation of 12s coin. Of shillings, nearly 4,000,000 were coined; sixpences, over 3,400,000; threepences, over 3,500,000. Sovereigns and half sovereigns were coined to the number of over 1,700,000 and 1,100,000 respectively. Of colonial coinages, that of bronze half-cents for the Straits Settlements was numerically largest, 4,000,000 of them being struck during the year.—*Chambers' Journal.*

## Words of Advice.

An Eastern paper, the *Academy News*, having asked a number of distinguished persons to write for its columns a few words of advice to boys received, among other answers, the following: Dr. Lyman Abbott: "Whatever thy hand finds to do, do it with thy might." E. P. Roe: "Do one thing honorably and thoroughly and set about it at once." Ex-President H.

"Commit to memory and recite Brown's letter to a young friend." General Lyon: "No one will ever become a great scholar without constant study, close application, and without thoroughly understanding that which he may attempt before passing it by to take up something else." General Winfield S. Hancock, among other things: "Be truthful, never try to appear what you are not, honor your father and your mother." Rev. E. E. Hale: "Tell the truth. Keep the Commandments. Do not drink. If you have anything to say, say it; but if not, certainly not."

## A RATTLESNAKE HUNTER.

The Demand That Is Supplied by a Few Star Frenchmen.

A rather tall and decided thin man with a prominent, hooked nose and complexion like a cigar store Indian, walked nervously up and down the Union depot platform last night as he waited for a train east. Though lithe and active in his movement as a boy, he was evidently on the shady side of sixty. His stovepipe hat was a trifle rusty, and his short gray side-whiskers and mustache shone out from their old copper background like a white cat on a back-yard fence.

"Are you Prof. J. Vesey?" asked a telegraph boy with a message in his hand.

"I am," said the old gentleman as he tore open the envelope and dismissed the messenger.

"There is an order which would seem rather strange to most travel men," the old man said, turning to a *Dispatch* reporter.

The reporter took the message and read as follows:

"No. 1414 Vicksburg, Miss., Vicksburg, Mo., 100 rattle-snakes at once, \$100."

"Do you deal in snakes?" asked the reporter.

"Only in rattle-snakes," he replied, "I have been engaged in raising and selling them for the past fifteen or sixteen years."

"Where do you get them?"

"Well I sell snakes to them in this man Kobb, who sells them to Germany and other European countries where they are kept as pets, as salmons or bengal tigers. The snakes are sold in pairs, and here an old patent-medicine man in New York who buys a great many of them. He uses the skins for leather to enter in mat-suit and sundry other diseases. A Buffalo patent-medicine man uses the snake oil as a specific in some disorders. He buys 500,000 of me now. Then I sell small lizards and the like, museum attractions and other trifles. I have sold eight hundred to S. C. and have about as many more."

"Where do you get them?"

"Most of those I have are handled this year are from West Virginia, Boone, Logan and several other counties. About three hundred of them I caught myself, and the others I bought."

"How do you catch them?"

"Oh, there are a number of ways. The most common way is to take up a forked stick and creep up to a snake sunning himself, pin him down just back of the head, then with a pair of steel tweezers take out the fangs. I always wear a thick buckskin glove and have a stick with a little spike at the end. This I sit on with a stick to grip and then I have no trouble."

"You say you buy some of them?"

"Yes. The natives will bring them for fifty cents and one dollar apiece, I sell them for considerable more, and rather buy them than catch them myself."

"Were you ever bitten by a rattler?"

"Never but once, and that didn't amount to much, as I countered the wound at once. Though the venom of a rattlesnake is very poisonous, they are cowardly, and will always retreat if the can. Then they always warn you before they strike, so with proper care you are not very liable to get bitten."

"Where are your snakes?"

"I have two hundred and fifty of them in traps in the express car, and the remainder are at Vicksburg. I've met trunks and suitcases prepared for carrying them and can take them from New York or even across the Atlantic without trouble."

Prof. Jules Vesey, a Frenchman, says, and has caught snakes on even continents, but make money by hunting rattlesnakes in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, then any block of this somewhat peculiar trade.—*Pittsburgh Advertiser.*

—General S. had some shirts made at a fashionable hosier's, and the cutter, a few weeks later met the General with a friend walking in Broadway. The General remembered the face, but could not place him and the cutter greeted him with: "Good-morning, General. How are you today?" The General stopped, shook hands, and the cutter, perceiving that the General's mind needed refreshing, said quietly: "Made your shirts?" "O, I beg pardon," said the General, quickly, and turning to the gentleman with whom he was walking, he said: "Colonel, allow me to introduce you to my friend, Major Schurz"—*N. Y. Ledger.*

## A CARD.

Small who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, and insomnia, etc., will find a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy you received by a physician in South America, and a skillful surgeon to the Rev. James F. Jones, Sparta, N. J., New York City.

—The South rejoices in a new industry—the canning of oysters, shrimp, etc., has been begun along the gulf coast, and there are already five establishments engaged in the business between New Orleans and Mobile. They have all flourished from the start and have rapidly extended their operations. The gulf oyster now finds its way into all parts of the South, and has driven the Baltimore oyster out of much of its territory.—*St. Louis Post.*

—The Mexican Government has resolved on and is making a geological survey of the whole of Mexico, as far as practicable, and it has appropriated \$10,000 for the preliminary expenses. A survey on an extensive scale can not fail to have an important influence in developing Mexican mineral resources.

—Colonel Frank A. Burr, Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times*, is engaged upon a review of the military and civil career of General Grant.

—An Arostook (Me.) paper claims a woman, a resident since 1881, who is in full possession of her faculties, and yet has not visited a neighbor or been in any house save her own for twenty years.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East Asia missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and effectual cure of Consumption, Biliousness, C. tertaria, asthma and all throat and Lung Affections also a positive add radical cure for eye debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has given it to the public known to his suffering fellows. Assisted by this native and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send me by address with a stamp. Name this paper W. A. Noyes, 140 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

**BRANDON PUMP WORKS.**

100 NOW READY,  
CHEAPER & Better Than Ever.

WARRANTED

Frost Proof.

I CHALLENGE COMPETITION  
for workmanship and effective pumping. Remember, I make all kinds, and deep wells a specialty. All orders promptly attended to.

I. M. RIESBERRY,  
9th St., BRANDON.

Ju 23-Jan 26

BRUNTINGTON  
SHOAL LAKE.

The undersigned now offers for sale some good lots in the

TOWN OF BURLINGTON !

situated at the

Narrows of Shoal Lake.

The location is one of the finest in the Northwest, and having the prospects of the early construction of the

M. & N. W. Railroad

through the place.

It is destined to be NOT

ONLY a good place of busi-

ness, but

the place.

For further information or

a view of plans may be seen

at the office of

MORPHY & STEWART,

Minnedosa.

Or at the office of

A. H. SCOUTEN,

Burlington,

Shoal Lake, Man.

being situated at a Beautiful

Clear Water Lake, nearly

two miles wide by five long;

its waters abounding with

plenty of fine fish and good

shooting. It has nice scen-

ery around the lake, its

banks being high & graveley

covered with timber. Also

a fine view of the Riding

Mountains, a distance of 12

miles off. Although being

centered in a large extent of

agricultural lands which is

settled with a good class of

farmers, it is bound to be-

come a large town.

For further information or

a view of plans may be seen

at the office of

MORPHY & STEWART,

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Or at the office of

A. H. SCOUTEN,

Burlington,

Shoal Lake, Man.

DALY & COLDWELL.

BARRISTERS, &c.

Agents for BRANDON.

Servant Maid Wanted!

Apply to MRS. RICHMOND SPENCER.

## Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A  
Cheap & Neat Fitting Suit

Call on—

L. STOCKTON,

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

## LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS,

STYLISH HORSES.

Livery Sale and Feed

STABLES.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,  
Buggies, Cutters, &c.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your cash and we will make present you.

L. STOCKTON.

Pioneer Tailor.

## NOTICE !

### THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Brandon Electoral Division.

Agricultural Society No. 1.

Will be held in the City Hall, Brandon,

MONDAY, DEC. 21st, 1885.

at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and to transact other important business.

E. T. EVANS,  
Sec. Treas.

## GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

GENTLEMEN:

I have opened a shop on the

Cor. 12th St., ROSSER AV.

and am prepared to do all kind of work in my line

Horses that are contracted or tender in the feet or interfering made a specialty.

Satisfaction given or No

Give me a call and you will have a home proof. Repairs in woodwork done immediately.

W. OIVIN.

Brandon, Aug. 1885.

By

PECK'S SUN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GEO. W. PECK

Editor and Proprietor.

The Funniest Paper in America

to yield a greater return to the farmer.

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The Nor'West Farmer and Manitoba Miller is devoted to the interest and advancement of agriculture on the prairies. It is made accessible to running over with information, facts and practical experiences relating solely to the best methods of agriculture and husbandry. It is not only invaluable to the farmer, but to all others interested in the country, while its Household and Children's department is designed to meet the wants of every member of the family.

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Wm. CLARK, Editor.

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President of N. W. C. & C.

James Beatty, Pres. N. W. C. & C.

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## THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

### HUMOROUS ELEPHANTS.

How Their Greed Was Changed Into Complete Satisfaction.

A young friend asked me once to show him some elephants in undress, and I took him along with me, having borrowed an apron and filled it with oranges. This he was to carry while accompanying me in the stable, at the moment we received the door bell, I stated the truth—that he deserved the apron and content, and showed him a scared rabbit. There were two elephants, and when I picked up the oranges I found I had twenty-one. I walked deliberately along the enclosure, and when I suddenly stopped that if elephant No. 7 in the cage gave two or three oranges in succession to No. 8 he might imagine he was being cheated, and give me a smile with his pink teeth, this is where the elephant falls short of the human, so I went to the door and began to sing.

Then I went along the line, and I was in a fix. I had one orange left, and I had to get back to the door, every elephant in the herd had his greedy gaze focused on that orange, it was as though as my life was worth giving it to any one of them. What could I do? I held it up conspicuously, easily peeled it and sneaked away. It was most amusing to see the way those elephants judged and then shook their foreheads in wonder. They thoroughly entered into the humor of the thing. *London Free Press of Canada.*

### Grotesquies.

A teacher in a West Virginia freedmen's school was giving out some general examples to the class in mathematics, and among them was

"What does he work all the week?"

"Of course, S."

"Well, why, I was tappin' dat a circus or a barbecue might come long as saturday."—*N. Y. Sun.*

### SEALING IN LABRADOR.

In which Seats Are Taken—The Sealing Fleet.

One of the peculiar industries of Labrador Point and Natasha is the most venturesome occupation on the Labrador coast. Seals are taken in three ways, by hunting them on the bar and shores in boats or dogs, by netting them as fish are caught, by following them out to sea and killing them on the icebergs and floes; and a boat sailing the islands and bays with two trained eagles, watching the seals for the harbor and the dogs for the harbor. In contrast, and skull-caps and skinning, they often creep about with the motions of a cat, and the animal by calling some of them have a trained

that is used for such work?" "No, sir, he can hardly be a regular, he may weigh hundreds

of pounds, sir, if seals are fat when they float, but even if they are瘦, they will float, but little to float. And the dog jumps off and runs after them before they sink, or else they sink in shallow water, or else they sink in deep water we often find them up with a fishhook. Some seals die when found, and some die to sea, others go to the shore and crawl up on a rock.

During the year they hunt seals, when it drifts against the rocks of Newfoundland. Newfoundland is a good point for this kind of seal hunting, coming from the icebergs on this cape and into two bays; one enters the St. John's, and the other goes along the coast of New-

foundland, and hundreds of

seals are taken in March with dog teams about Hare

Island, and the men bring a gun and a knife, and many camp out in the snow till the 8th or 10th. They keep a constant watch on the hunting fields of ice, and discovered on a fine day, when near it, the men saw a seal skin. I haul the boat ashore, and then go about clubs and stones, soon return to the water and holes, which are now for keeping and drying the skins.

Sometime in the evening suddenly a large seal comes out of the water and carries it out to sea, the sport is then quite perilous.

The hunting of seals is not unlike that of sea gulls. A strong wind is required, and a favorable wind, a channel, or several nets spread and moored to form a barrier. At La Tabure, Cape Town, a noted resort of seals, the action of net measures about hundred fathoms. When seals abundant, several hundred and thousands were taken there in a single day. In a favorable cove a net may be set on the bottom until the seals are raised with a windlass as the entrance, and men in boats about the bay and drive the seals into the meshes.

in ocean

the mesh

the ocean

# EXTRAORDINARY NEWS!

For the People of Manitoba and the Northwest.

- GEO. BAWDEN -

**Clothier & General Outfitter of the City of Brandon.**

Having paid a visit to the Eastern Markets during the past summer, I made some very heavy purchases in several lines of Fall and Winter goods, such as Tweed Suits, Tweed Overcoats.

*Etoff Ulsters, Underclothing & Heavy Woolen Shirts.*

At greatly reduced prices--that are usually paid for first-class goods ; and finding when his immense stock arrived that it was altogether too large for his old place of business,

**THE GOLDEN LION CLOTHING STORE.**

Has been compelled to open a second place of business in DURST'S new brick block, known as

**BEAVER HALL CLOTHING STORE.**

Where the Rush for FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHINGS and FURS of all descriptions has been going on for the past two weeks. Do not fail to pay a visit to either of the above stores if you wish to get more than value for the money invested.

GEO. BAWDEN, the only Clothier and Outfitter in the City of Brandon.

## TOWN TOPICS

Westbrook was elected Mayor of Winnipeg on Monday by a vote of 1,378, against 1,108 for Crowe.

Major Buchan is in Montreal inspecting the internal economy of Capt. Turnbull's school of Cavalry there.

It is more than probable that Reeve Taylor will have no opposition this year in Elton.

We were mistaken, it appears. Intimating Mr. Sergeant, was to have a walk-over for the Reevship of Daly. Mr. Browning is now in the field and promises to poll a heavy vote.

We understand Reeve Forster, of White-water, is to step aside next elections, and make room for Councillor Henry. Mr. Forster has served his people faithfully and well, and by personal acquaintance, we are confident, Mr. Henry would be a very worthy successor.

Archbishop Tache issues a manifesto containing the following clause: "I implore my countrymen in Quebec, to accept the decrees of justice [in the Ecclesiastical case] as sacred and irrevocable, and to abandon the enterprise of trying to upset the law."

Father Lacombe is in Montreal, and he fears another uprising of the Indians in the North West. He says the government should at once send a strong military force to B. & A. Reserve. He thinks the Bloods would be able to secure the alliance of the American Indians, which would result in very bad work. He also thinks Gabriel Dumont is endeavoring to make the half-breeds of Montana, to join their Canadian compatriots in another rebellion.

A dreadful double tragedy took place at McGregor station on the C. P. R. on Friday last. W. H. Cooper, a thoroughly temperate and fairly successful farmer—a man highly respected in his neighborhood—blew out his wife's brains with a shot gun and then ended his own life with the same weapon. No cause is given for the rash act except the following memorandum in his diary: "Ame home [from a neighbor's] and put up the greater part of a calf pen. Hell is still raging in the house. It is too cold to go to the stable as I must often do before, so I suppose I must stand it if possible."

On Tuesday morning last at 2 o'clock, Chief McMillan was called out of bed by the cries of murder/pain of the C. P. R. depot. On going to the locality he found that John B. Thompson in a drunken carousal had driven his wife out of the house, and she took refuge at Mr. Wheeldon's. Thompson went after her, and threatened to kill her with an axe, after having abused her with his fist. The Chief arrested Thompson, and he now lies in the lock-up awaiting his trial on Monday next. An example ought to be made of wife beaters.

A session of the Normal School, for the training of third-class teachers will commence in Winnipeg on the 5th of January.

The other night an incipient fire took place in a house south of Princess Avenue, and Mr. Manchester succeeded in extinguishing the flames with a few pails of water.

Mr. VanBuskirk, who some time since reported the finding of an iron mine near his place near the Brandon Hills, has returned from Ontario and is making preparations to work the mine at once.

The prospect of the Southwestern Railway being pushed ahead west next summer, has gladdened and cheered the drooping spirits of the struggling farmers.

Mr. W. Bell has returned from British Columbia, and does not give a good account of the Pacific province. He says the climate is good, but business of every description is overdone.

The Heine Bros. Combination will appear at the Royal Roller Rink, on Friday and Saturday nights. Their marvelous performance attracted a large crowd of spectators at their appearance in Winnipeg. Winnipeggers were delighted with the skill of the artists.

The funeral of the late Rev. Mr. Livingstone will leave Dr. Moor's office at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday), and the funeral of the late A. L. McMillan will leave his residence, on Friday at the same hour. The members of the Masonic craft will meet at the hall on hour earlier each day, to prepare for the processions.

The many friends of Mr. Wm. Matheson, who resides convenient to Brandon will regret to learn that he was accidentally burned out on Monday night last. His dwelling and the entire contents, even including clothing were destroyed. In fact it was by the greatest accident his wife was enabled to save \$50, in money in the house at the time. His loss will foot up to \$3,500, and worse than all he had not a cent of insurance, a risk he had run some time before having expired some time since.

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To all whom it may concern:

Take notice that all taxes now due to the corporation of the city of Brandon, must be paid to the assessor at his office, in the city hall, Brandon, on or before the 1st day of Dec. 1885.

Otherwise an additional per centage charge of ten percent, will be added to the taxes then unpaid and collected by the Collector as far as the same had originally formed part of such unpaid tax.

Dated this 15th Dec., 1885.

D. M. McMILLAN,  
City Treasurer.

31st day of Dec. 1885.

# X MAS !

**REESOR'S  
Jewelry Store !**

IS

**Santa Claus' Headquarters**

**FOR CHRISTMAS.**

**A Mammoth Stock to Choose From.**

**REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.**

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